

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1893.

NUMBER 38

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prinsep Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are now in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Pernopolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 50, Largo da Carioca. WM. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY NOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

Rua dos Lameiros.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. *Fugitive services* at 11.30 a.m. *Portuguese services* at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday—E. A. TILLY and MA. NOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Botafogo. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baía de Capatzena No. 15. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.
J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.
IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 120. English service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NORTHERN.—Rua de S. José No. 25. *English Services* in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Thursday at 7.30.
SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 21, Rua dos Ourives. Hours from 12 to 3 p.m. Residence, Rua da Rest. Grande No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1530.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: Office and residence: Rua 1.ª de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1065.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 1.ª de Março, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 112 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 0565.

Dr. R. W. Emerson, American dentist: Rua de Gonçalves Dias 72. Hours 2 to 5 p.m.

Dr. J. J. Marchant, Dentist, will treat the English-speaking people of this city on very moderate terms at his new offices, No. 31 Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.

Emilia Böhm—German certificated nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin; 64, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Sailors Home and Institute*—No. 1, Travessa do Moinho, Rua do Lavradio, Santa. —Bible classes; in English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. *Free music* every Wednesday at 7 p.m. *Reading room* open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*—35, rua do Sante, 131 floor; Heavy Bassinet, 116, Mission. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Otton.

FLINT & Co.

68 Broad St., New York
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL paid up 500,000\$000
RESERVE FUND 54,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1ª

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to
JOSEPH W. MEE,
Managing Director,
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186,

Cable address:—“CIP”—São Paulo.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.ª DE MARÇO, 107

(P.O. Box 1164)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

RUA FLORENCIO DE ABREU, 9

P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BROTHERS & Co., L'd., London.

Idem

Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of “Cory's Merthyr” is always on hand.

(Rio
Cable address: “NAIAD” Santos
São Paulo

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 150,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1892.

For further particulars apply to our

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

54, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE TECHNIQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueleto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram cars, line from the new (Pianeta-roads, rua de Bandeira) to this hotel, and vice versa.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 804.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style to
PRODUCE STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Circulars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built, accurately to standard gauges, and templates, like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Railway Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1.ª de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Casting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1.ª de Março.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great loading power it is especially well adapted for use in this country by reason of the fact that after explosion no being injurious to the water, the this is a very great advantage. It is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Dynamite caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and prices, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

N.º 25, Rua Theophilo Otton,

Rio de Janeiro.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000.
Branch Office in Brazil:
Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner 1º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:
Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.

Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

CHALK & COONAN,
LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

General Merchants,
Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.

AGENTS FOR:—Lloyd's, London.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited,
John Sunley & Co., London,
Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea,
and the Brazil Line of Packets.

Codes used:
SCOTT'S, A. & WATKINS
and A. B. C. [4th Edition]

Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.
Rua de S. Paulo, No. 1—1st floor.

**COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:
Walter Christiansen & Co.
No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £480,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
of London. Rua de S. Paulo No. 1—1st floor

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers every kind of reduced rates.
John Moore & Co., agents.
No. 8, Rua da Camileana.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanzick,
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Sarauá.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund £676,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY**

Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wilson & Co.
No. 21 Rua da Conselheiro Sarauá.

Banks.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,
Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London, E. C.**

Capital £ 1,000,000
Ident paid up " 500,000
Reserve fund " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Hine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Ranca Generale and Agencies, ITALY.

The Bank of New York, NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-office in São Paulo
(Caixa 390.)

Draws on:

Germany { Direction der Deutschen
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corres-
pondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg,
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.

England { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
International Bank of London, Limited,
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brindley & Sons & Co., London.

France { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris,
Héne & Co., Paris.

Spain { Crédito Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.

Belgium { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,
H. Albert de Bury & Co., Antwerp.

Italy { Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.
Merrill & Co., Naples.

Portugal { Banco Lisbon & Agores and corres-
pondents.

United States G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo,
do L. B. Supervielle, do

Argentina { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres,
do Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger, Nielsen,
Directors.

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 300,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Freixo No. 8.

Caixa 292. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

R. J. CALLANDER, C. E.

OFFICE AT MESSRS. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Location and Construction of Railways, Reservoirs and
Irrigation works; Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.,
and Pioneer work of every description carried out in accord-
ance with government requirements.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.**

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.
42-52. Agent, João M. G. dos Santos.



**EUREKA LODGE
No. 3**

The regular sessions of the
above are held at the Masonic
Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on
the second and fourth Saturday
of every month at 8 p.m.

All Reg., F., and A. Mas., are requested to at-
tend in regalia.

By Ord.,
The Sec.,

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1º

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 22. Cable address: WYSARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

COFFEE CULTURE

In Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.
Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.

NINETY THOUSAND ACRES

of the first quality *Coffea arabica* coffee lands in the county of
Aranquara, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

Care of
J. W. COACHMAN,
Supt.

FRENCH WINES

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.
Special depot of P. SAINES & FILS, 114, Boulevard, for the
sale of table wines.

All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or
barrels

ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES

Rua de Carmo 14,
Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers,

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longwell's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal
Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.



Empresa Estivadora

79 Rua 1º de Março 79
RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2.00 (35¢ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 rems; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 57, Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1893.

The delays in the issue of our last number, as well as the diminished force of our printing office, made it inconvenient for us to issue this paper last week. In addition to these difficulties the managing editor had the misfortune to fall severely ill the day following our last number, and this has interfered greatly with the preparation of this number. We must ask our subscribers to be indulgent with these irregularities. A real fighting revolution and a severe illness are either of them sufficient excuse for unfinished work, but when we have both of them together we feel sure that no one will deny us the allowances asked.

The third session of the first Congress was closed on the 25th inst., and its members, of whose patriotism we have heard so much, are hurrying away out of danger. Unhappily for Brazil this nominally independent branch of the government has distinguished itself only for its subservience to the executive. It has voted a budget whose only function now is to fix certain taxes and certain ordinary expenditures, and it has sanctioned all the special and extraordinary credits opened by the executive on its own responsibility. These credits rise into the millions and are the principal source of financial embarrassment to the country. And then, after having almost unanimously voted an innocuous measure regulating presidential elections, Congress has covered itself with contempt by avoiding a vote on the President's veto on the same, the members not having courage to maintain their first vote. Under such men there is, in our opinion, no possible hope for this country. It is not necessary that this branch of government should be capacious and quarrelsome, but it should be dignified, patriotic and independent. It should enact laws for the whole country, and it should insist upon their impartial enforcement.

As foreigners it is certainly not within our province to interfere in the fratricidal struggle now raging in this capital, but at the same time it must be remembered that foreigners have rights and privileges which can not be ignored. The great part of the wealth and business activity of this city and port are in the hands of foreigners, and upon their shoulders must fall the burden of loss in case of a bombardment. It is our privilege and duty, then, to respectfully protest against any and every act which may tend to bring such a disaster upon us. The fleet has shown its purpose in this matter by declaring its intention not to bombard the city. We now want a similar assurance from President Floriano Peixoto that he will do nothing to provoke such a bombardment. He has planted batteries on S. Bento, Castle, Gloria and Viuva hills, all of which are directly in front of thickly populated districts. Should these batteries fire upon the fleet, it is natural to expect that the fire will be returned and with great damage to life and property. The Castle hill battery has already drawn the fire of the naval vessels two or three times, and with lamentable consequences to the residents of this city. It is idle to put all the blame for this on the fleet; those who planted the battery there and use it against the fleet, are themselves largely responsible for these disasters. The government now seeks to take possession of Cobras island and use it for offensive operations against the fleet. Should it carry out this intention, the consequences can not fail to be most disastrous. As the business section of the city lies immediately behind this island, the bombardment of the island, which would certainly follow its occupation, would inevitably result in an immense destruction of property, a great part of which belongs to foreigners. In their interests and in behalf of those whose lives are imperilled as well, we protest against the further prosecution of this intention. The firing of Monday and Tuesday was caused by an effort to transport troops to the island, and the consequences are before us. Let us have an end to all these unnecessary recourses which serve only to destroy the lives and property of non-combatants. We are within our rights in this protest, and we call upon the foreign ministers resident here to see that it is not disregarded.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last issue closed with the events of the 13th—the bombardment of the arsenal of war. Much has been said by unscrupulous partisans to make this appear as a wanton attack on a defenseless city, but the facts afford conclusive proof that the bombardment of the city was neither intended nor attempted. Some shots fired at the mistakenly-placed battery on Castle hill, went wide of the mark and fell in the city. Others aimed at the arsenal also went over and landed among the residences. The loss of life and property, however, was comparatively insignificant as far as we are permitted to know. It has always been the custom of the authorities in this country to conceal casualties, and for this reason we are not permitted to know the loss of life in any of the engagements which have occurred. The newspapers have also been instructed not to publish news of this character, and it is therefore only the isolated casualties which receive comment.

The 14th passed without any incident of importance, the bombardment of the arsenal not being renewed. Many of the insurgent vessels returned to the vicinity of the Armação, where they began to take in coal. Others were in movement during the day, while the *Javary* remained at anchor off the arsenal in front of Ilha Fiscal, and the *Aquidaban* in the channel between Ilha das Cobras and the Armação. A few shots were exchanged toward evening but without result. Several members of Congress offered their services to President Floriano, and resolutions were passed at a joint meeting of government congressmen deploring the events of yesterday and pledging their support to the President. New intimations were sent to some of the daily papers not to publish alarming news, particularly with respect to yesterday's bombardment.

The 15th was a wet, misty day and there was but little movement in the city. As on the two preceding days the majority of the principal commercial houses remained closed. The fleet remained at anchor as on the preceding day, except the *República* which moved up behind Ilha Mocanguê. Rumors were industriously circulated that this vessel had been badly injured. In the afternoon there was some firing at the Armação, the military forces there apparently trying to interfere with the coaling. The Central railway was still heavily taxed to carry away the refugees, extra trains being required for that purpose. Great credit is due to the management of that line for the service rendered to a badly-frightened population during these three days.

The 16th showed that confidence was again returning. There was no business of importance transacted, but more business houses were open, the streets were crowded with people and laborers were everywhere at work as usual. The fleet remained quietly at anchor. An engineer escaping from one of the ships reported all on board in excellent condition and that none of the ships suffered damage in the bombardment of the 13th. By an order published today, Admiral Custodio José de Mello and the officers accompanying him, were declared to be deserters. Two military officers were also included in this proscription. Various rumors were in circulation during the day of impending hostilities.

About 2 a.m. on the 17th heavy firing was heard at Fort Santa Cruz, the purpose of which was not apparent owing to the intense darkness. Later advices show that the *República*, having been carefully repainted black, had succeeded in running out under the guns of Santa Cruz, not being discovered until it was too late. A Frigatessa steamer following was compelled to return. At daybreak the remaining vessels of the fleet were seen to be at their usual anchorages. Much curiosity was manifested as to the whereabouts of the *República*, but the reports that she was up the bay some-

where repairing damages seemed to be generally believed. A large number of retired officers were called in to-day to report for duty.

About 2 a.m. on the 18th heavy firing was again heard between the fleet and Santa Cruz, which lasted for over half an hour. It was evident that something was up, but the intense blackness of the night prevented the thousands of observers on shore seeing what it was all about. Later, about 4:30 a.m., the firing was heavier than ever. There was also a diversion in the Gamboa during the early morning, where the launch *Lucy* was making a raid along shore. Although at daylight the principal vessels of the fleet were at their anchorages, it was soon discovered that four or five of them were missing. Reports were current that the *República*, a torpedo-cruiser and two Frigatessa steamers had made their escape out to sea, but the government party denied this, insisting that the torpedo-cruiser and two steamers had been sunk in the attempt. The *Paz* even reported that the wreckage had appeared on the beach, and that the *República* had been badly crippled. It is now known that not only did these vessels go out safely, but that the *Aquidaban* conveyed them out, shielding them from the big guns of Santa Cruz and blinding the gunners with her search light, but that the second firing at 4:30 was due to the return of the *Aquidaban*, which passed between Forts Santa Cruz and S. João without a scratch. It was certainly a courageous thing to do, and proves that the officers in charge of the fleet are not without gallantry, even if their gunners are not first class. There was considerable activity on the bay during the day, and a lighter loaded with men from Fort Villegaignon was seized by the *Aquidaban*. In Congress Deputy Nilo Peçanha offered a resolution declaring the insurgent vessels pirates and calling upon foreign naval powers to seize them wherever found, stipulating however that Brazil might reclaim them after such capture. This resolution was very properly voted down. There was considerable excitement throughout the city during the day.

On the 19th the city was calmer and business showed some signs of revival. It was admitted by the government organs to-day that the *República*, the torpedo-cruiser *Marcello Dias*, and the armed steamers *Pallas* and *Marte* had gone out, and reports were current that the *República* had appeared at Santos.

On the 20th the banks and business houses were all open and the streets had resumed their usual appearance. There were some transactions in exchange. The street-car travel, however, showed that the city had lost a considerable percentage of its population. The fleet remained quietly at anchor the greater part of the day. In obedience to the demands of the government Admiral Saldanha da Gama turned over to the custom-house inspector the steam launch *Audax*, which was at once taken within the custom-house basin. This subsequently proved to be cause of a serious conflict over the uses to which this launch was put. On this day foreign telegrams were received for the first time, everything passing through the hands of fiscals.

The 21st was disturbed only by a brief action on the Gamboa water front, where some of the insurgent launches were passing. Definite news was received of the appearance of the *República* and *Pallas* at Santos, and contingents of the police force were at once sent to São Paulo to reinforce the detachments stationed at that port.

The 22nd was a day full of excitement. The insurgents succeeded during the day in capturing four merchant steamers belonging to national companies, which were at anchor off the Gamboa and Saule districts. A considerable quantity of provisions fell into their hands through these captures. About 3 p.m. a heavy firing began between Santa Cruz and the *Aquidaban*, *Tragano* and *Guanabara* and one of the torpedo-cruisers, which lasted until about 6. It is not apparent that either side suffered any prejudice from the firing, owing to the extraordinary bad gunnery displayed. One shot, however, which was apparently fired at the Castle hill battery, fell in Rua Sete de Setembro and killed two persons. New instructions were issued to-day through foreign consulates for the anchoring of foreign merchant vessels further up the bay to avoid injury from the shore batteries.

The 23rd opened with a sluggish cannonading between Santa Cruz and the fleet

during which it is said that the *Guanabara* was struck by a shell. The firing lasted from 6 to 9 a.m. Affairs in the city were quiet, although no business of importance was transacted and the streets were not so full as usual. News was received through a São Paulo source of the capture of São Francisco, Santa Catharina, by the *República*. Several retired army officers of high standing were to-day ordered to report daily to the adjutant-general, and some arrests were reported.

There was more or less firing all day on the 24th between Santa Cruz and the fleet. Two of the latter, the *Marajó* and *Tamandaré* seem to have broken from their moorings during a northerly gale in the morning, and drifted within range of the guns of Santa Cruz. The gunners of that fort, however, seem to have succeeded admirably in missing them. They were finally picked up and towed to places of safety.

The object of the government in securing possession of the launch *Audax* at the custom-house was made apparent on the 25th by the concentration of over 600 men at the Caes dos Mineiros end of the custom-house, together with artillery, where a large barge was ready to convey them across the channel to Ilha das Cobras. The President had resolved to take possession of that island, now occupied only by the marine hospital and guarded only by the cadets of the naval school, thus far neutral. Admiral Saldanha da Gama had hoisted the "red cross" flag over the hospital and had succeeded in maintaining order on the island without assistance from the authorities on shore. As the fortifications, if supplied with good artillery, would enlarge the position of the fleet, it was decided to recapture the island at all costs. The insurgents discovered the plan by some means and the *Aquidaban* moved in above the island and threatened to fire upon the first barge load of soldiers which appeared. It is said, also, that the surrender of the steam launch *Audax* was demanded. At 4 p.m. firing began, and for half an hour there was a rain of shot and shell over the business centre of this city such as its inhabitants never before experienced. One of the towers of the Lapa dos Mercúrios church, on the lower Ovidor, was shot away, and in falling wrecked a new building under construction beside the church. The batteries on Castle and São Bento hills were also bombarded, and the shot fell in various parts of the city, even as far away as Rua Princeza Imperial, Catete. At the first fire the troops at the custom-house retired, and the engagement soon came to an end.

Yesterday the 26th the attempt was again renewed. Firing was resumed soon after midday, and one of its first victims was Mr. Henry T. Watnough, a London and Brazilian Bank clerk, who was struck by a piece of shell in the Leão do Ouro hotel, Rua da Candelária, where he was taking his lunch. There had been something of a panic on the preceding day, but the panic which now ensued baffles all description. The whistle of the shot was heard in the Rua do Ovidor, and two or three shells burst directly over the city, and the people fled in every direction. Many buildings were struck and damaged, although the actual loss of life does not seem to have been great. The loss to the troops, if any, in these two days' engagements has not been made public, and the press has again been forbidden to publish such items of information. Why, no one can tell. Possibly the authorities think that the truth will be fatal to their cause, and that an ignorant, apprehensive people can be more easily governed than those who know all that is occurring about them.

Congress adjourned on the 25th, and on the following day President Floriano Peixoto declared martial law for a period of fifteen days, to October 9th, in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

As we conclude this record it is said that notice has been sent ashore of an intention to bombard all the fortifications in the city. In such case a part of the responsibility must rest with those who placed these batteries in the midst of residences and in the vicinity of the business part of the city. Fort Villegaignon still maintains neutrality, but the women and children have been sent away, and the walls, it is said, are being strengthened. It is believed that if the government tries to break up this position, the gar-
risons will join the revolution.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 11.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance presented a report recommending that, in order to save time, the budget of the department of justice and interior should be adopted as voted by the Chamber of Deputies, without any amendments. Conforming to this recommendation, the Senate voted that budget in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In this chamber there were not enough members present to form a quorum.

SEPTEMBER 12.—*Senate*.—For want of a quorum there was no sitting of the Senate.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Rosa Junior said that the gold deposits made by banks of issue in the Treasury had been reduced to 12,000,000 \$000. The rest had been squandered by the government without authorization of Congress and funds have been issued in lieu thereof thus increasing the indebtedness of the country. He opposed the Senate's amendments to the currency bill. The Chamber completed the work of voting in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of finance and voted, also in 3rd discussion, some of the provisions of the budget of the department of industry.

SEPTEMBER 13.—In consequence of the hindrance of the session and the absence of Santa Cruz there was no sitting of either chamber.

SEPTEMBER 14.—At the Senate chamber 94 deputies and 32 senators met and discussed in the midst of much confusion several proposals, one of which, that of Deputy Glycerio for prolonging the session until the budget and the currency bill could be voted was passed. 70 deputies and 27 senators signed a manifesto expressing confidence in the President of the republic and promising him support. 73 deputies and 27 senators signed another manifesto expressing gratitude to those who have fallen in defence of the republic, with the hope that this would be the last blood which it would be necessary to shed in order to secure the stability of the republic. The meeting adjourned at 2 o'clock p.m. At 7 o'clock p.m. the Senate met and discussed the resolution for prolonging the session, which was opposed by Senators Quintino Bocayuva and Rosa Junior and defended by Senators Manoel Victorino and Virgilio Damasceno. The Senate adjourned at 9 o'clock, and at quarter past nine the Chamber of Deputies met in the Senate chamber, but no business could be transacted for want of a quorum. It was decided that the meetings of the Chamber of Deputies should be held hereafter at the Senate chamber.

SEPTEMBER 15.—*Senate*.—At an extraordinary sitting, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m., the Senate passed by a vote of 24 to 7 the resolution prolonging the session to the 25th inst., and then adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock p.m. At the second sitting several discussions were closed without debate, but no vote could be taken for want of a quorum.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber of Deputies, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the resolution prolonging the session to the 25th inst. The Chamber completed the work of voting in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of industry. It also voted the revenue bill in 2nd discussion with several amendments, among which is one offered by Deputy Zana reducing to 2% the tax on the pay of senators and deputies and extending that tax to the pay of the President of the republic.

SEPTEMBER 16.—*Senate*.—The budget of the department of justice and interior was voted in 3rd discussion and in the tribuna de contas in 2nd discussion. Several private bills were also voted.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill increasing the pay of the firemen and operatives at the navy yards and of the employees of the Central railway was voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber concurred in the Senate's amendment to Art. 2 of the currency bill. The vote on the amendment to Art. 6 was postponed for want of a quorum. Deputy Glycerio announced that he would introduce a bill authorizing the government to issue more paper money.

SEPTEMBER 17.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of finance, and in 3rd discussion the bill on the tribuna de contas. The bill authorizing the government to make an appropriation for the pay of congressmen during the prolongation of the legislative session was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 18.—*Senate*.—The special appropriation of \$28,875 for payment of interest to the Ceará Harbort Corporation was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Nilo Pegaluna introduced a resolution for declaring pirates the revolutionary vessels and authorizing foreign fleets to capture them. The bill was received with vigorous protests and Deputy Lamounier Gonçalves was heard to exclaim: "This is the deepest of humiliations!" The author of the bill moved to suspend the rules for its discussion. The motion was put to the vote, 65 deputies voting against it and 36 in its favor. Deputy Hellarmino de Mendonça spoke in regard to the arrest of Deputy Luiz Murat and offered a resolution setting forth that it is impossible for Congress to deliberate if deprived of its constitutional immunities and consequently declaring that martial law does not affect those immunities.

SEPTEMBER 19.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion several bills making special and deficiency appropriations, including that of \$38,875 for the payment of interest to the Ceará Harbort Corporation.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber by a vote of 62 to 46 concurred in the Senate's amendment to Art. 6 of the currency bill. The amendment provides that the deposits made by banks of issue in the Treasury shall be converted into gold bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum. In making the conversion the gold will be valued at the exchange of the day and the bonds at their face value. Other amendments of the Senate were voted, but the Chamber failed to concur in that offered to Art. 8, relating to the repayment of the sums deposited as a security fund. The revenue bill was voted in 3rd discussion, with an amendment authorizing the government to reduce to 1% the maximum the maximum authorized an I to negotiate a loan to the maximum amount of \$3,000,000. There were also voted amendments doubling the duties on coarse salt and on tobacco and exempting sugar machinery

from duty. A deficiency appropriation of 1,069,750\$ was voted in 3rd discussion for the department of industry. The bill making special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 38,610,232\$022 was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Santos are sent to S. Paulo every day.

—Near S. Sebastião, São Paulo, the government telegraph line has been cut by the revolutionists.

—It is said that the military force sent to subdue José Dias at Boa Vista, Go-yaz, has been surrounded and is being starved out.

—There have been voted for the purpose of the erection of an institute of vaccination in the city of São Paulo the sum of 77,000\$.

—Several boats are reported from Mogy mirim and Descalvado, São Paulo, both important coffee districts, on the night of the 13th inst.

—The *Tymbrisk* of Rezenle says that the officers of the national guard at Barra Mansa have refused to offer their services to the government.

—The volunteer battalion Afonso Ellis, which has been sent from Rio Claro to Santos, appears to be quite small. It is said to be composed of only 46 men.

—There has been an exodus from Santos to the interior of São Paulo. It is stated that the São Paulo railway trains have carried as many as 800 passengers a day.

—The hotels of Petropolis and all other towns within reach of Rio, are full of guests. In some places the crowding has caused many unavoidable discomforts.

—It is known that the *Republica* entered the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, on the 21st, where a landing was effected. The state telegraph line was cut at that place.

—The *Pravda*, a Russian journal, published on the 14th inst. the report that the emperor *Príncipe de Marjo* was on his way to join the revolutionary vessels in this port.

—Large deposits of coal have been shipped from Santos to the interior of the state of São Paulo. The Santos people were apparently afraid the revolutionists would capture it.

—On the night of the 25th ult. a detachment of 100 men from the Brazilian garrison of Lirramento again invaded Uruguanay territory. Four of them were killed and three captured.

—Latest advices from Rio Grande report the occupation of Alegrete by the federalists. Gen. Hymelino is said to be without funds, and the Bagé garrison is said to be badly demoralized.

—The Rio Grande federalists recently had the luck to capture the telegraph archives of Lirramento, which were on the road to Porto Alegre. They are said to contain interesting documents.

—Some of the São Paulo hotels are charging 15\$ a day. That is still under the Cascalvel hotel which charged a refugee 20\$ for dinner, 17\$500 for a breakfast and an equally "salty" price for a bed.

—The Taitatê local journal, *Noticiário*, recommends a prohibition on the shipping of provisions away from that city. Suppose this measure should be general, how much would Taitatê profit by it?

—The Portuguese bark *Maria* was wrecked on the S. João Island on the 17th ult., having left Maranhão the preceding day for Opuntia with a cargo of cotton, hides and *fazinha*. The vessel was a total loss, and one man was drowned. The cargo was insured for 122,000\$.

—Fuel is becoming so scarce over in Niteroi that houses are burning. Campos and other places are refusing to send supplies, and the poor people have apparently no hope of succor from any direction. It is said that orders have been issued to the provision dealers to sell to no one but the military forces there.

—An official telegram of the 14th from Niteroi says that on that day the government sent a recommissioning party to the Armação. A considerable quantity of arms and some ammunition, says the telegram, were found there and partly destroyed. The recommissioning vessels shelled the recommissioning party and were answered by the government's artillery. The recommissioning party cut the water pipe.

—The Camoilo Cachoeira parish, near Campanha, Minas Geraes, has a criminal whose career has happily been ended by suicide. His name is José Lourenço. He had a niece whom he had adopted as his daughter, a girl 14 or 15 years old. The late seduced and made the girl his mistress, and then killed her child. In July week the girl confessed the crimes to the priest, who advised her to leave the man. She followed the advice, and with the result that the jealous brute killed her a short time since and then shot himself.

—The *Jornal* of Mello correspondent, under date of the 7th inst., sends the official report of the fight at Serra da Oara, near S. Gabriel, Rio Grande, between the forces of Gumerindo Saravia and Col. Paragual. The fight occurred on the 20th and 27th of August, the Castilian forces under Col. Paragual, numbering 1,300 men, being completely routed, losing about 300 men. Saravia's forces finding 127 killed on the field. The victims captured 56 prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The losses were 12 killed and 33 wounded.

—Some of the students of the São Paulo law school have signed a manifesto in which they give their reasons for not espousing the cause of President Floriano Peixoto against the revolutionists. Revolution, they say, is the right of an oppressed people and in this instance it represents the struggle of the law to throw off the yoke of military dictatorship. If the revolution is overthrown, they assert, the nation will be regarded by the civilized world as a nation of slaves, without honor and without self-respect. They close by saying: "Long live the navy! Long live the revolution!"

—Some 2,700 refugees left Santos for São Paulo during the first three days of the panic over the capture of the *Republica* off that port. The number returning to the neighboring country is legendary conjecture.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro met on the 13th inst. for the first time since the beginning of the revolutionary movement and passed the following resolution:—"The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro, lamenting the revolutionary movement of part of the navy against constituted authority and commending the energetic and patriotic action of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and of the president of this state in defence of the principle of authority and of national honor, resolves in conformity with Art. 7 of the state constitution to adjourn to Oct. 1st of the present year, and to authorize the officers of the house to proclaim this adjournment to such a day as may be deemed proper, should circumstances require it."

—We learn from our Platine exchanges that the frontier difficulty has been settled by the Brazilian minister and the Uruguayan government, the former undertaking to have the officer J. F. Pereira tried by court-martial for invading Uruguayan territory and causing the death of Lieut. Cardoso and another, to submit Sergeant Rivas also to court-martial, to demand the imprisonment of Capt. Palma, of the police, who provoked the firing on Uruguayan troops at Serra Chica, to demand the withdrawal of Porto Alegre of Col. Almeida of the 12th cavalry, the dismissal of Carvalho the ensign officer who has been obstructing trade with Uruguay, and the re-establishment of free communication between Livramento and Rivera. Other provisions were also agreed upon, the character of which had been kept secret.

—The United German press of São Paulo has published in the *Germania*, of September 17th, a warning to all Germans to abstain from all participation in politics, and calls their attention to two examples: First, that of the German colonies of Rio Grande do Sul, where the Germans adhered to none of the existing parties, looking out for their own interests only and in that way saved their colonies from the invasions which flooded all the rest of that state. There the Germans still command the respect of all parties. On the other hand, the Germans of Santa Catharina, who did not follow the example given by their Rio Grande countrymen, but went even so far as to arm themselves and enter into the active service of one or the other party, have not only suffered materially, but have the whole native population up against them—"the Strangers." Everybody may personally act as he likes, but the United press of S. Paulo urges that no individual or corporation should stand up in the defence of any of the national parties in the name or as representatives of the German colony of São Paulo, thus degrading this colony before the eyes of the whole nation.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Pará municipal council has authorized the use of electricity on the tram line of that city.

—The outgoing passenger traffic on the Central railway continues very heavy, showing that a large number of families are retiring into the country.

—Dr. Magalhães Castro has just returned from Europe and says that he has made arrangements there for the construction of the S. Francisco do Chapim railway.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are said to be many cases of measles at Cascalvel.

—The German cruiser *Alexandrine* and corvette *Arctura* arrived here from Montevideo on the 19th.

—The revolutionary vessels have furnished provisions to the people of the island of Paqueta, of which they have possession.

—The government has issued orders for organizing a naval division in the north of Brazil and has appointed Rear-Admiral João Gonçalves Duarte to command it.

—A communication addressed to the *Pais* by the commander of the fortress of S. João says that in the firing on the 13th inst. only two balls struck the fortress of Santa Cruz.

—According to our River Plate exchanges, Dr. Ruy Barbosa had to take refuge in the Chilean legation here to escape arrest, and finally succeeded in embarking on the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*.

—Admiral Salikhan da Gama, director of the naval school, lent a steam launch last Thursday to persons who have families in Niteroi, but the revolutionary vessels would not allow them to land in that city.

—On the 14th inst. President Floriano Peixoto gave orders to the chief of police for providing food and shelter for the persons who during the firing on the previous day took refuge in the woods in the suburbs of the city.

—It was announced on the 21st that the new minister of industry, Dr. João Felipe Pereira, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation, and that the cause of his defection is connected with the Ceará Harbort Corporation.

—Admiral Balhaizar da Silveira contradicts the statement made in the *Pais* on the 14th that on the 14th inst. he carried a message from Admiral Castanheira de Mello to President Floriano Peixoto, demanding the latter's resignation.

—A curious coincidence was that the 14th was the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and the occasion was availed of by the fleet to endeavor to "elevate" Fort Holy Cross with shells, that were not of the description formerly used by pilgrims.

—The solicitor-general of the republic has instructed the sectional solicitor in Santa Catharina to bring suit against Admiral Wandenkolk in regard to his capture on the *Jupiter* and released in violation of the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the supreme court.

—From one to two victims per day is now the assassination record.

—A telegram from New York to-day announces the departure of the United States cruiser *Albatross* for this port.

—Since the news came of the capture of S. Francisco, nothing further has been published in regard to the movement of the *Republica*.

—It is suspected that the large guns moved through the city toward the marine arsenal on Montevideo, were destined for Ilha das Cobras.

—Singularly enough, great difficulty is encountered just now in finding doctors. Many of them have abandoned their patients and have emigrated.

—One of the *Priguerica* steamers, the *Uruguai*, had a slight collision with the French cruiser *Archimede* yesterday, causing some slight damages.

—The *Cidade do Rio* says that in the firing between the cruiser *Gomara* and Fort Santa Cruz a shell from the former fell within the fort killing two men and wounding three others.

—The United States cruiser *Charleston* arrived at Montevideo on the 14th, and then left for this port on the 19th. The cruiser arrived here yesterday, having made a very slow passage up the coast.

—Among other confused ideas, our Platine neighbors have succeeded in transforming the fast passenger steamer *Itaja* into a torpedo-cruiser which, on the 13th, was said to be on her way to Montevideo to fight the *Tiradentes*.

—The garrison of Fort Villegaignon have been busily employed in strengthening the walls of that old place on the sides toward the city and toward Santa Cruz. This is significant, to say the least. On Montevideo the women and children were sent away.

—We clip the following specimen of official news from an Argentine exchange:—"The Brazilian minister has announced that no damage was done by the bombardment of Niteroi. The rebel ships were struck several times by shots from the land batteries."

—Without doubt all the international provisions of law relating to revolutions, piracy, diplomatic relations, etc., will now be suspended until Nilo Pegaluna and his friends have time to formulate a new code. Or, will Nilo suspend until he can study the subject a little?

—The government on the 19th resolved to withdraw its production of telegraphic communications. It requires, however, that the telegrams shall be plainly worded and not refer to political and military events in Brazil. Foreign telegrams must be viewed by the minister of finance.

—Congressman Luiz Murat, editor of the *Cidade do Rio*, was arrested on Saturday 16th and released on the following day. The poet Guimarães Passos was arrested at the same time and also released on Sunday. It reminds us of the little boy's pathetic outcry.

—The S. Paulo volunteer law students had not the slightest wish to be taken for the ordinary soldier of the line, although uniformed as such. No one who ever saw soldiers would have been guilty of the mistake, but to avoid any misapprehension the student volunteers labeled themselves with a ribbon on the arm.

—We clip the following official telegram from a Buenos Aires exchange:—"Rio Janeiro, September 25. The revolutionists are disarmed and inactive. The government counts on the assistance of the army, of the majority of the navy and of the entire population. Marshal Floriano was much cheered by his return from the fortifications."—*Minister of Marine*.

—Although the fight of Monday evening was caused by an attempt of the government to transport troops to Ilha das Cobras to garrison the fortifications, over 600 men being collected for that purpose at the custom-house, not a word of this was said in the next morning in the newspapers. The *Pais*, as usual, made no mention of the fight was a wanton bombardment of the city. However, no one will credit anything published in that sheet.

—We see by one of our American exchanges that acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., took command of the South Atlantic squadron at Norfolk, August 1st, hoisting his pennant on the U. S. cruiser *Albatross* now repairing at the navy yard there. It was calculated that the *Albatross* would be ready for sea in two months from that date. It is possible that Rear-Admiral Stanton will have transferred his pennant to the *Detroit*, which is daily expected to arrive here.

—If Dr. João Cordeiro will permit the observation, we would like to say that the first requisite in any effort to command respect, is to *deserve* respect. As long as the so-called patriots conduct themselves in a manner exceeding indolent, they can not justly expect anything better. No one will fail to do full justice to an earnest man, even when he is committing an error, but when we are to be required by an act of parliament to crown all the fouls with laurel it is asking just a little too much!

—The news from Argentine indicate a very critical situation in that country. The army of Tucuman has revolted, the 11th battalion of infantry also, and vigorous steps have been taken to prevent a general uprising of the radicals. Many radical leaders in Buenos Aires have been arrested and imprisoned, and several newspapers have been closed. Martial law is being rigorously enforced. Revolutions have broken out in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé.

—The *Temps* of the 16th contains a communication from Senator João Cordeiro stating that several representatives of the civil forces had held a meeting at which they resolved to take energetic action against cowardly neutrals who remain on shore and secretly aid the revolutionists. In conformity with the resolution, says the senator, they will consider an enemy of peace and of the republic any one who has the insanity to laugh at their patriotism or at their devotion to their country, which they idolize, and they will vigorously resent any insolent jest in regard to the civil corps or the national guard. Our readers will therefore treat all absurdities with becoming gravity and due solemnity.

September 23rd, 1893.

BANKS

<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Capital paid up.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Period paid.</i>	<i>Amount paid.</i>	<i>Last date.</i>	<i>Closing valuation.</i>
10,000,000	4,000,000	336,223	Agropecuária Brasileira.....	July 31 1934	80%	2000	—

R. JANRIO

5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	4,187,961	Auxiliar	10 1000 - Jan. 93	200	100	100
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	24,374,734	Bolsa	20 1000 - Feb. 93	100	75	000
31,250,000,000	31,250,000,000	---	Brasileirische	10 900 - May. 92	100	100	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	---	Brazilian Landers	10 900 - May. 92	100	100	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	1,850,974	Brazilian Real America	10 900 - May. 92	100	100	000
4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	3,336,881	Classes Laboristas	6 000 - Jan. 93	40	2	000
20,000,000,000	20,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	Comercial do Rio de Jan.	10 900 - July 93	200	100	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	Comercio	10 900 - July 93	200	100	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,531,000	Comercio	10 1000 - July 93	200	7	000
---	---	1,600,000	do series	2 1000 - July 93	100	220	000
50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	355,412	Construtor do Brazil	6 000 - Feb. 93	200	18	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial	6 000 - Feb. 93	200	14	000
4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	418,947	Credito Guarantido	6 000 - Feb. 93	200	155	000
23,000,000,000	23,000,000,000	1,200,000	Credito Meevel	2 1000 - July 93	200	20	000
10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	248,858	Credito Popular	10 1000 - Jan. 92	100	16	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	953,476	Credito Real do Brazil	10 1000 - Jan. 92	100	21	000
---	---	1,893,500	do series	10 1000 - Jan. 92	100	21	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	927,515	Credito Rural e Internac.	7 1000 - July 92	100	12	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	1,600,000	Depositos e Rescousos	10 1000 - Jan. 93	200	15	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	1,600,000	Empresas Brastan	10 1000 - Jan. 93	200	15	000
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	516,113	Instituto de Melhoramento Interamericano	1 1000 - July 93	100	9	000
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	250,000	Interamericana	8 1000 - July 93	200	200	000
2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	727,544	Intercambio e Comercio	10 900 - July 93	200	100	000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	7,750,000	Industria e Comercio	10 1000 - Jan. 93	200	100	000
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000	Metropolitano do Brazil	10 900 - Jan. 91	200	2	500
2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	160,000	Metropolitano Vargueiros	10 1000 - Jan. 92	200	5	000

[illegible]

12,500,000	2,500,000	44,156	Operatives	30 th Aug. '91	111	78 000	.....
12,500,000	1,2,500,000	.....	Patris & Kin	3 Jan. July '92	200	10 000	..... 8 000
3,000,000	1,000,000	623 310	Papin	8 June July '93	700	15 000	.....
1950,000	107,131,710	33,314,415	Republiq. de l'air	3 Jan. July '93	700	80 000	130 000-132 000
.....	.....	.....	R. de l'air	1 Jan. July '93	100	39 000	..... 34 000
1,000,000	997,000	71,061	Riad. Jacqui	1 Jan. July '92	700	70 000	.....
90,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Rur. Mutu. Giussu	6 June July '93	60	30 000	.....
20,000,000	1,500,000	1,126,250	Female Republican	9 June July '93	700	60 000	..... 198 000
.....	.....	.....	Female Republican	4 June July '93	100	97 000	..... 100 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	804,871	Societate Romana	8 June July '92	200	160 000	.....
12,000,000	12,000,000	800,000	Self-American	10 th Apr. 2 Jan. '91	100	14 000	.....
10,000,000	6,200,000	416,014	Union Men-Amer. am.	5 June Jan. '92	100	7 000	.....
PROBABLE LIST							
7,500,000	1,500,000	573,729	Credito Real S. Paulo	10 th Apr. July '93	700	150 000	.....
.....	.....	.....	do 2 series	10 th Apr. July '93	40	40 000	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	Meridional, Santos	8 June July '93	400	750 000	.....
2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	do 2 series	8 June July '93	400	40 000	.....
10,000,000	5,000,000	41,000	S. Paulo	8 June July '93	100	10 000	.....
24,000,000	7,555,999	310,871	Union S. Paulo	8 June 2 Jan. '92	700	75 000	.....

HECARY

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Bank	Amount due	Last date	Currency quotations
27,537,300	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100\$	31 st 1/2	—
11,061,800	do	5	do do.....	100\$ 5 s	31 st 3/4	—
265,200	Apr. - Oct.	5	Credito Real do S. Paulo.....	100\$	8 th	—
6,751,500	do	7	Credito Real do Internacunal	100	8 th 1/2	—
8,000	...	6	Republica do Brazil.....	100	6 th 1/2	— 75 th
64,136,630	May - Nov.	6	do do.....	100	10 th	—
59,000	Jan. - Jul.	6	Uniao Agricola do Brazil.....	100	5 th 1/2	50 th - 60 th
9,382,200	do	6	Credito S. Paulo.....	100	10 th	—

MILLS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual rate	Last sale	Closing quotation

12

6,000,000	6,000,000	188,301	Alliance	—	July 93	208	318,000
8,800,000	8,800,000	13,915	America Fajal	128,000	Feb. 93	208	—
6,000,000	4,500,000	85,718	Brazil Industrial	—	Feb. 93	214	235 000
3,400,000	3,000,000	562	Brazilia	8 000	Aug. 90	200	600 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	61,942	Camara	—	July 93	320	220 000
3,600,000	3,000,000	241,700	Confiance Industrial	15 000	July 93	200	230,000
4,000,000	5,000,000	—	Curumal	3 1000	July 91	200	150 000
110,000	200,000	61,930	D. Isabel	30 000	Jan. 93	200	234 000
600,000	7,500,000	99,501	Industrial Mavro	12 000	Aug. 93	200	200 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000	Manufactura Fiumera	—	—	200	200 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	31,334	Petropolis	6 000	Mar. 93	200	174 000
1,000,000	3,000,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7 000	July 92	200	100 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	229,332	—	14 000	July 92	200	200 000
3,200,000	3,200,000	137,547	S. Lazaro	4 000	Aug. 91	200	235 000
3,800,000	15,000,000	—	do 2 series	—	—	100	—
850,000	750,000	46,676	S. Paulo de Alcantara	—	July 93	200	210 000
130,000	4,108,440	—	Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao	3 100	Jan. 91	200	8 000

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Capitals	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,500,000	1,500,000	51,000	Agropecuária e Comércio do Brasil	3-400—July 93	20 50	..	..
2,400,000	2,400,000	..	Agropecuária de Farnamópolis	3 100—July 91	60	187 000	..
8,000,000	8,000,000	24,000	Agropecuária Rio de Janeiro Fretes	10 70—July 91	60	..	..
4,500,000	4,500,000	20,183	Brasil Terrestre	15—Aug. 91	90	2 000	..
1,000,000	7,000,000	..	Carvão e Vagão Fumigação	4 000—July 91	300	375 000	..
915,000	915,000	150,000	Carvão Fátima Mercantil	12 70—Feb. 93	90	55 000	..
768,000	768,000	104,332	Carbões Fluminenses	—July 93	100	163 000	..
3,000,000	3,000,000	35,819	Central do Brasil	4 000—July 91	300	375 000	..
4,500,000	4,500,000	50,000	Central dos Fumos do Brasil	300—Aug. 93	60	76 000	..
10,000,000	4,000,000	39,812	Correios Brasileiros	10 00—Aug. 91	180	14 000	..
996,800	996,800	25,453	Commercial ..	5 00—Feb. 91	700	..	..
200,000	200,000	..	Comércio de Santos	—	700	..	..
60,000,000	60,000,000	2,287,544	Empresa de Obras Públicas	15 70—Sept. 91	100	12 000	..
15,000,000	12,000,000	455,287	Indústria do Brasil	—Feb. 93	200	..	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	20,183	Indústria de Cimento e Ind. ..	10 00—July 91	200	27 000	..
50,000,000	50,000,000	3,365,991	Melhoramentos no Brasil	4 500—July 91	100	20 000	26 500—32 500
12,000,000	12,000,000	31,901	do Rio de Janeiro	100—Jan. 91	100	26 000	..
10,000,000	10,000,000	6,000	do Rio de Janeiro	100—Jan. 91	100	26 000	..
20,000,000	4,000,000	2,000	Metropolitana	—Mar. 93	110	82 000	..
7,500,000	5,500,000	21,480	Nacional de Fios e Rendas	—	100	18 000	18 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	5,803	Recursos de Santos	5 000—Jan. 91	20	15 000	..
8,750,000	8,750,000	..	Núclea Real ..	3 500—July 91	200	9 000	..
50,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	—	40	9 000	..
10,000,000	3,000,000	30,000	Rio de Brazil	3 000—Jan. 91	100	15 000	..
10,000,000	2,500,000	29,677	Saneamento do Rio ..	12 00—Jan. 91	30	35 000	..
10,000,000	4,000,000	31,495	Sociedade Maritima ..	6 000—Aug. 93	100	30 000	..
10,000,000	2,000,000	60,000	Torres Iluminadas ..	100—Jan. 91	100	35 000	30 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	20,710	União Ind. dos Est. do Brazil	4 000—July 91	100	30 000	..

